SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861. The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

On Tuesday, the House of Commons of th State passed the bill which had already passed the Senate, appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for the arming of the State. The vote stood 73 year to 26

On Wednesday, both Houses were mainly occupied in the consideration of the Convention question, upon bills introduced as substitutes for that reported by the committee on Federal Relations. These substitutes apnear to have been introduced in the House by Mr. Person, of New Hanover, in the Senate by Mr. Avery, of Burke. Mr. Person addressed the House at some length in advocacy of the right of secession. Being interrogated by Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, in regard to the occupation of the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear, Mr. Person said, that if his constituents had done so, and wanted his assistance, they should have it, even at the sacrifice of his life. He did not regard the taking of these Forts as an act in accordance with the Constitution while North Carolina remained in the Union, but in certain events the people would be justified by the law of self-preservation.

There was some sparring in the Senate between Messrs. Brown and Avery, and between Messrs. Hall and ascerbity than on some former occasions.

We publish to-day the account of the sayings and doings at Charleston in connection with the act of firing into the Steamer Star of the West. The account is from the Charleston Courier, a paper which of course goes with the State, but has always been moderate and conservative in its statements.

Of the various rumors affoat it is rather puzzling to know which to credit, or rather to which to give full credit. There is generally something at the bottom of them all, but to what this something amounts, subsequent developements alone can show. It would certainly appear that the sending of the Star of the West to Charleston was the act, not of the Cabinet, but of Mr. Holt and General Scott. Mr. Holt is very bitter. General Scott is no doubt a great soldier, but the sword ought not to be cast into this scale.

About the Steamship Brooklyn there are different rumors, it being pretty certain that she actually sailed from Norfolk, one account saying that she went to countermand the Star of the West and prevent her attemptother rumors are that she was sent to assist that vessel.

It will be seen that Major Anderson has again referred the subject of his course at Charleston to his Government. This gives us some more breathing time .-Another rumor in town to-day is, that assurances have been received from the President, that no troops have been ordered to North Carolina, and that it is not contemplated to order any. We have not seen the dis patch which communicates this information. We trust that it is so. It postpones the evil hour, but the fourth of March is near at hand and rapidly approach-

Thank the Lord, to-morrow will be Sunday .-Let us rest on that day from politics, if we can. Let us try to keep our minds in peace and quiet for one day. No bow can be always bent, nor excited tension always kept up without injury. There are no Sabbaths during revolutions. If such must be the case, and the danger is imminent, let us have another Sabbath day of rest for the mind and body. We do not mean in the Puritanic way that the first day of the week should be a day of mortification; for it is not-it is properly a Christian festival. A day of rejoicing that the Lord has risen.

But to the many thousands to whom its religious observance does not appeal with the force of obligation, it is still a day of rest-of the unbending of the mind-of the cultivation of the social feelings. Read religious books to-morrow if you can-read novels if necessary read anything except politics. You may even read the New York Ledger, or the literary productions of the Minnie Myrtle school of writers. Milk and water will be found to operate as a relief from more stimulating

Then let us seek rest for our over-excited minds in the teachings of religion—in the stories of romance—in the fields of poesy-in the pleasures of social converse ;let us go out among the pines-go anywhere-look at the big waves as they roll in upon the sands of the seashore-get a microscope and study the anatomy of a fly's leg-do anything that will change the current of our thou ghts for a time. Perhaps when that current again begins to flow in its accustomed channel, it will proceed with a more equal and less feverish motion.

Let the world and the nation take care of itself for one day. Let us on that one day turn our attention to the world which is to come, or to that which is past .--If the whole people, pulpit and press of the country would do that, we think the effect would be good.

From the correspondences of the Northern papers and from other sources, we are lead to the impression that the Brooklyn was sent to intercept the Star of the West, but not for the purpose of postponing the act of reinforcing Fort Sumter. It is asserted that it was originally proposed to send the reinforcements by the Brooklyn, which vessel was prepared for that purpose, but upon further reflection a commercial vessel was chosen. It was not until Saturday evening that the War Department ascertained that a battery had been erected by the South Carolina authorities at the entrance of the harbor. An attempt was then made to detain the Star of the West, and transfer the troops to the Brooklyn, but the despatch failed to reach New York in time, and the attempt had to be abandoped. It is even said that yet the Brooklyn would take the soldiers from the Star of the West and attempt to force her way to Fort Sumter. She is a strong, well-armed vessel of her class-a Steam Frigate of the second class, and it is thought that between her guns and those of Sumter, the batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie would suffer. It is reported, and generally believed in Charleston, that Major Anderson's force in Sumter, or a portion of them are in a state of insubordination. which paralyzes the action of that officer and of the work which he commands. The reports differ as to the number of insubordinates, ranging from 10 to 23.

A gentleman just from Charleston, informed us yesterday, that even among the officers in the service of the State of South Carolina, there is much sympathy with Maj. Anderson, who is said to be a Southern man in all his feelings and interests, but is acting under a sense of what he supposes due to his honor as a soldier.

We learn from Washington that General Scott goes around in more than all his glory and urges extreme measures, and that he rallies up the Republicans and keeps a pressure up upon the President, who appears likely to yield to this coercive dictation.

Certain parties at Washington and in the norththern papers are clamorous for the arrest of Senators Toombs of Georgia and Wigfall of Texas on the charge of treason. It is also said that a personal difficulty had occurred at Washington city between Mr. Toombs and Gen. Scott on account of some altercation about the

Star of the West. The New York World, Republican, has a long yarn to the effect that in 1833 Mr. Calhoun was forced to vote for Clay's compromise by a knowledge of the fact Gen. Jackson was going to cause his arrest for treason. This thing won't do. If these people really want to do harm they are taking the most direct course to accom- Holt and Scott dynasty in Washington city.

The issue appears at last to have been distinctly made at Charleston, the firing upon the Star of the West bearing every appearance of actual hostilities, and of the existence of a state of war.

As things are moving now, we cannot say what day or an hour may bring forth; it is evident, however that they are rapidly tending to such a point as will render reconciliation impossible, unless something is prompt ly done. The very fact that, with some few exceptions, as in the case of North Carolina, the whole country bristles with arms, is in itself a fearful consideration, since it tempts to hasty action by abridging the time which might otherwise be taken up in preparation, and thus leaves less time for the subsidence of excitement. The manufacturers of arms appear to be about the only people that are doing any amount of business. The masses at the North are taking up the cries of their leaders, and a strong determination begins to be maniested in favor of maintaining the Federal connection by force. We can see the growth of this feeling shadowed forth very plainly in the action of public meetings I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any infor in that section, and in the tone of the Republican papers. In fact, this tone is not confined to the Republi. can press, but is more or less participated in by even Journal of Commerce.

The Forts. The public here were startled yesterday afternoon by learning that the citizens of Smithville were in posses-Turner, all of which seems to have passed off with less | sion of the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, to wit, Forts Johnson and Caswell. Fort Caswell is the fortification on Oak Island, Fort Johnson is simply a garrison or barracks at Smithville. Neither of these works have had any troops in them for years, consequently there was no resistance made to their being octhe property. We are not aware of the immediate cause Brunswick, although we have heard that a despatch had been received to the effect that a revenue cutter, the independence of such State. Fort Caswell. How far this may be so, is more than we and to protect the public property, so far as this might be can say. No doubt the despatch was received and from a reliable source, but all sources of information are apt to be mislead themselves, and therefore to mislead

> Of course there are differences of opinion about the er even from Congress. prudence of this movement. Perhaps it is premature. We could have wished that nothing had been done in a belief in the propriety and necessity of their taking such action as they have taken. Perhaps it would save complications for the Governor to order the militia of the State to hold and take care of this property so as to guard against any further irregular or unauthorized bunal, under Providence, possessing power to meet the exmovements. We simply make the suggestion and trust that some more experienced head will figure it out. We must not let our fellow-citizens come to trouble, or stand aloof from them now, for if we do, the time may come that when men are wanted and called for, none will come lest

We have not learned the exact force or state of defence of Fort Caswell. We think there is not more than four or five guns mounted as yet. What munitions there may be we do not know.—Daily Journal, 10th inst.

We are indebted to Mr. Shaw, of this county, or a copy of a Bill introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Person, as a substitute for House Bill 152. It differs from the bill for which it is a substitute, in proposing to call a Convention of the State by a two-thirds vote, instead of a mere majority vote; and in this respect is probably an amendment. We think the Convention had better be called by a two-thirds vote.-We differ from the Bill in so far as it provides for an unrestricted Convention. The voice and the will of the upon the single specific question of our Federal Relations. That all-important matter should not now, by any possibility, be coupled with or complicated by any other if it can be avoided.

The Salisbury Banner of the 8th instant, just to hand, contains the valedictory of Mr. Spelman, the retiring Editor, and the salutatory of Messrs. J. J. Stewart and W. L. Saunders, who have become the Editors and proprietors of the paper, and who are fully competent to manage it properly and well, and will no doubt make it a good newspaper and a valuable organ of Dem-

We learn that a private letter received here from Charleston, speaks of the cessation or abatement a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede. of the activity in military preparation and movement in Charleston on the part of the South Carolina authorities, as though some understanding had been arrived at, though of what nature is not even guessed at.

We understand by a gentleman just from Raleigh that the probability is that no action will be taken on the Convention bill until as 1 as Thursday or Friday of next week. The probability is that it will then pass.

Yesterday we noticed that the Wilmington Light nfantry were out on parade. It is due to this spirited Company that it was no mere parade, but an arduous and thorough drill in all the manœuvres of skirmishing ly been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Introops, many of these manœuvres being new and all executed in a most creditable manner. The Company was actually under arms and at drill some six hours, sometimes on a march, sometimes a run, firing in every posture and position known to the manual of their branch

We are pleased to learn that the ranks of the Company is rapidly filling up.

More Big Hogs .- Mr. Everett Peterson, of Samp on county, informs us that he killed a few days since one hog that weighed 633 lbs.; also fifteen others which averaged 2331/6 lbs. each. Some pork.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Governor of Virginia, in his message sublished to-day, bends the influence of his name and position against the call of a Convention, and the House of Delegates, by an unanimous vote, yesterday, raised and in structed a committee to report, at the earliest practicable

moment, a bill for a Convention.—Rich. Eng.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS .- Augusta, Jan. 5 .- Advices from Boston state that Governor Andrew was inaugurated to-day. dated 31st of December. He says the people of Massachusetts will respond to the words of Jackson, that the Union must be preserved. He says the right to reclaim fugitives must be subordinate to the indefeasible right of every freeman to liberty, but sub-mits the question to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Wm. H, Russell Released on Ball. Washington, Jan. 9.—Wm. H. Russell, implicated in the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds, was bailed out to-day. His bail was qualified to over one million of dollars; but, at the instance of the U.S. District attorney, it was reduced to \$100,000.

HARD TIMES .- At a public sale in this place last week negroes, old and young, sold from 25 to 50 per ct. below the prices they would have commanded six months ago. South-Side Railroad stock sold fo \$6 to \$7 per share, and F. and B. Plank Road stock to twenty five cents will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put per share. - Farmville (Va.) Journal.

Election of United States Senator. HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.-Edgar Cowan, republican, of Westmoreland County, has been elected to the United States Senate in the place of Mr. Bigler.— lit is said that serious apprenensions are to some extent entertained, in which I do not share, that the peace of this District may be disturbed before the 4th of March. In any The vote stood:-For Cowan 97, Foster 35. This was lican-he was formerly a Henry Clay whig.

Departure of the U. S. Sloop-of-War Brooklyn, with Sealed Orders.

NORFOLK. Jan. 9.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn fired up to-day, and immediately put to sea with sealed orders. She passed the Capes at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is stated on reliable authority that the destination of the Brooklyn is to overhaul the U. S. steamship Star of the West, recently despatched to Charleston by the IMPORTANT MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS. The following message was transmitted to Congress on

At the opening of your present session I called your at tention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the causes of those dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country and saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately involved. Those opinions and recommendations I do not now propose to repeat. ly own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by very intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt oughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most leplorable-imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign ommerce; the treasury was unexpectedly left without neans which it had reasonably counted upon to meet the public engagements; trade was paralyzed; manufactures ere stopped; the best public securities suddenly sunk in he market : every species of property depreciated more or ss, and thousands of poor men, who depended upon their daily labor for their daily bread, were turned out of employ-

nation upon the state of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the atrary, matters are still worse at present than they then When Congress met strong hopes pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject the most moderate and conservative papers, like the would speedily be made by the representatives of the States and of the people, which might restore peace between conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospects of a bloodless settlement fades away, public distress becomes more and more aggravated

As evidence of this, it is only necessary to say that the easury notes, authorized by the act of the 17th of Decemer last, were advertised according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent. From these acts it appears that in a government organized like ours, domestic strife or even a well-grounded fear of civil hostiliies is more destructive to our public and private interest

han a most formidable foreign war.

In my annual message I expressed the conviction, which have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has a cupied, and, of course no collision, nor any harm done to | right, by its own act to secede from the Union or to throw off its federal obligations at pleasure. I also declared my prinion to be that even if that right existed, and should be of this movement on the part of our fellow-citizens of exercised by any State of the confederacy, the executive department of this government had no authority under the nstitution to recognize its validity, by acknowledging the This left me no other alternative, as chief executive officer Forward, was on her way with troops, destined for under the Constitution, but to collect the public revenues,

practicable under existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, and not to make laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, to modify, or to enlarge their provisions, to meet exigencies as they may occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that pow-

But the right and duty to use military force defensively gainst those who resist the federal officers in the execution their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undenia-But a dangurous and hostile attitude of States towards believe that our fellow-citizens in Brunswick acted from | each other has already far transcended and cast in the shade the ordinary executive duties already p ovided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to

> mmend the question to Congress, as the only human tri isting emergency. To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war, or to authorize the employment of military force, in all cases contemplated by the Constitution; and they alone possess power to remove grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the respon-

> sibility.
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> The Union is a sacred trust left by our revolutionary fahers to their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. Our national flag has floated n glery over every sea. Under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath interest, when in the history of all time, has a confederacy been bound together by such strong ties of mutual interest Each portion of it is dependent on all, and all upon each portion, for prosperity and domestic security.

Free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters vealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require the aid of the commercial and navigating States, to nd their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and to furnish naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks. Should the Union perish in the nidst of the present excitement, we have already had sad foretaste of the universal suffering which would result from ts destruction. The calamity would be severe in every porion of the Union, and be quite as great, to say the least, in he Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, and that which ould place us in a most unfavorable light, both before the people in the choice of delegates should be ascertained world and posterity, is, as I am firmly convinced, that the brehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be ransferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress all serious To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina-

Let us pause at this momentous point and afford the peoe, both North and South, an opportunity for reflection. ould that South Carolina had been convicced of this truth before her precipitate action. Therefore I appeal through you to the people of the country to declare in their might ional means. I most earnestly recommend that you debe accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared to this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for paliations-action, blompt action, is required .-A delay in Congress to prescribe or to recommend distinct Common ground, on which conciliation and harmony can answer may be such as will justify a further continuance of be produced, is surely not unattainable. Propositions to forbearance on my part, compromise by letting the North have the exclusive control of territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entiresatisfactory, but when the alternative is between reasonle concession on both sides and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation upon the patriotism of Congress o assert that members will hesitate for a moment.

Even now danger is upon us. In several of the States which have not seceded, forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement person doubted its security under the flag of the country in any State of the Union; besides, our small army has scarcelian incursions. The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance o end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to ommence it, nor even furnish an excuse for it by any act of the Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that ustice as well as sound policy requires us still to seek a eaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South. Entertaining this conviction, I relute necessity for doing so should make itself apparent, lest it might unjustly be regarded as a menace of military coer- would be regarded by the constituted authorities of the State

cion, and thus furnish, if not provocation, at least pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist. was assured by distinguished and upright gentlemen of South Carolina that no attack upon Major Anderson was intended. but that, on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities as much as it was my own to avoid the fatal consequences which must eventually follow military collision .-And here I deem it proper to submit, for your information, copies of a communication dated the 28th of December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. Barewell, J. H. Adams and James L. Orr, commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents and copies of my answer thereto,

Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, it is proper to state that after | Carolina had dissolved all connection with the Government my answer to the South Carolina commissioners the War of the United States. After the secession of the State of Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated South Carolina, Fort Sumter continued in the possession of the 27th December, 1860, the day after this movement, from | the troops of the United States. How that fort is at this which the following is an extract:

not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my comders was in the following terms:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an atyour command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile

event it will be my duty to preserve it, and this duty shall a strict party vote. Mr. Cowan is not a radical republican—he was formerly a Henry Clar whice. In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though, it may be, imperfectly performed, and whatever results may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country.

Washington City, January 2th, 1861.

Washington City, January 8th, 1861.

Election of a Maine Senator. AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 9.—The Legislature to-day elected ex-Gov. Morrill as U. S. Senator in place of Vice-President Hamlin.

Firing on the Star of the West, Correspondence between Maj. Anderson and the Gover-

nor of South Carolina. We publish below from the Charleston Courier of the 10th inst., "A Reliable Narrative of Facts" relative to the firing on the Star of the West; also the correspondence between Maj. Anderson and the Governor:

A RELIABLE NARRATIVE OF FACTS. From the most reliable authority, eye-witnesses of the affair, we are enabled to lay before our readers the follow-

About six and a half o'clock, or thereabouts, the steame 7en. Clinch, Capt. Relyea, having discovered the approach of the "Star of the West," signalled the fact to the occupants of the battery lately thrown up on the beach at Moris' Island. This vessel, it is known, left her wharf sometime during the evening before, with a guard of eighty men from the ranks of the Palmetto Guards and the Irish Volunteers. The duty assigned them was to keep strict surveillance over the harbor, and to make such signals as had been agreed upon in the event of the approach of reinforcements to the fortress in possession of the United State troops, as well as to report the approach of any vessel that may appear in the Offing. In the early grey of the morning, the guard boat first described the steamer heading in from the sea-and with as much celerity as possibl, per ormed the remaining part of the task assigned her. As soon as signalled, the entire camp on Morris Island was astir. There was no need for the reveille beat to qua-t-The men were already at their posts before the orders were given. For some minutes they remained in anxious suspense, ready for what every one believed sure to come, and that-a volley from the heavy guns of Sumter.

As soon as the Star of the West rounded the point, she took to what is termed "Ship Channel," inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward, until nearly opposite the work on Morris' Island, not more than three-quarters of a mile from the battery, and within excellent range of the guns. At this position of affairs the command was given to fire, and a ball was sent whizzing athwart the bows of the steamer. This significant hint to proceed no further was noticed in no other manner by the vessel than by displaying a large flag of the Federal Union. As soon as the Stars and Stripes were run up to the masthead, the act of defiance was met with a succession of heavy shots from the fortification. The vessel continued on her way, with increased speed, but one or two shots taking effect, she concluded to advance no urther, and this conclusion was hastened by the shots from Moultrie, which, though harmless and out of range of the steamer, still gave evidence t at hotter work was on hand f further attempt was made to proceed.

The "Star of the West" was clearly made out as th name of the vessel, so that there was no mistake on this five or six shots had been fired upon her from Morris Island, and as many more from Moultrie, it was evident that she would lower her colors to half-mast. She veered about so as to avoid any further messengers of this kind from the fortifications, which, with one or two more discharges, final-

The steamer was very trifling, only two of about seventeen shots-all that was fired-took effect upon her. One one. struck the vessel about the forward part of the bow, the other amidships, in the vicinity of the wheel-house. idea of the extent of damage done could be ascertained, indeed it could not have been known whether she had been struck at all had it not been for the heavy, dull sound, and subsequent crash, always accompanying the ball that ' makes its mark'' in a naval engagement. At all events she could not have been badly injured or disabled, for even while the firing continued she rounded to and started off seaward. As soon as this intention was shown all firing was

While the engagement lasted, no demonstration whatev-Moultrie. Major Anderson, however, prudently forebore to

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON AND HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR PICKENS. The following is the proceedings of the Legislature, at

EVENING SESSION

The House re-assembled at 7 o'clock. The SPEAKER announced the following Special Com-Special Committee on Message number four of his Excel lency, the Governor :- Messrs. James Farrow, W. C. Black. The Senate sent to the House the Bill to alter and amend

the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina. The Bill was read the third time, and passed by a vote of 99 ayes, 4 nays. The title was changed to an Act, and sent CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJOR ROBERT AN-

Message No. 5 of his Excellency the Governor was announced, and read, as follows, by his Private Secretary, B

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives: I have received from Major Anderson, commanding the United States forces at Fort Sumter, an extraordinary communication, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and also

every heart," while involuntary servitude is seen in every F. W. PICKENS. endeavor to do my duty. Mr. Farrow moved the immediate consideration of the

Sin: Two of your batteries fired this morning upon a name let trial be made before we plunge into armed con- unarmed vessel, bearing the flag of my Government. As I Carolina against the Government of the United States, the history of our country or any other civilized Government.—was committed in obedience to your justructions: and to notify you, if it be not disclaimed, that I must regard

> In order to save, as far as in my power, the shedding lood, I beg that you will have due notification of this, my decision, to all concerned. Hoping, however, that your

I have the honor to be. Your obedient servant, ROBERT ANDERSON. Major of the 1st Artillery United States Army Commanding. Fort Sumter, January 9, 1861

> THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY. EXECUTIVE OFFICE HEADQUART ES,

Charleston, 9th January, 1861. Sir :- Your letter has been received. In it you make certain statements which very plainly show that you have States had ceased; and that the State of South Carolina had resumed all the powers it had delegated to the United States under the compact known as the Constitution of the United States. The right which the State of South Carolina pos-States, has been solemnly asserted by the people of this State in Convention, and now does not admit of discussion. In anticipation of the Ordinance of Secession, of which frained even from sending reinforcements to Major Ander- the President of the United States had official notification. son, commanding the forts in Charleston harbor, until abso- it was understood by him that sending any reinforcements would be regarded by the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina as an act of hostility, and at the same time it was understood by him that any change in the occupation of the forts in the harbor of Charleston, would, in like manner, be regarded as an act of hostility. Either or both of these events occurring during the period in which the State of South Carolina constituted a part of the United States, was then distinctly notified to the President of the United States as an act or acts of hostility, because either or both would be regarded, and could only be intended to dispute the right of the State of South Carolina to that political independence which she has always asserted and will always retain.

Whatever would have been, during the continuance of this State while a member of the United States, an act of In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from hostility, became much more so when the State of South which the following is an extract:

"I will add as my opinion, that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act. [Referring to orders dated December 11th of the late Secretary of War.] Under this impression, I could the late Secretary of War.] Under this impression, I could the late Secretary of War.] Under this impression, I could the late Secretary of War.] Their province is to obey the laws, not to assist in making them. All such States must therefore be forisfamiliated with Virginia and the rest, or change their system; for the Constitution, being absolutely silent on those subjects, will afford them no protection. The Union might thus be redumand from a tort which we could not probably have held that it occasioned the termination of the negotiation then

while defending its waters the authorities of the State so that no while defending its waters the authorities of the State so that no act, however necessary for its defence, should lead to a use-less waste of life. Special agents, therefore, have been of the Bar, to warn all approaching vessels, if armed or unterest was and having toops to reinforce the fort on board, not on enter the harbor of Charieston, and special orders have been given to the commanders of all the forts have been given to the commanders of

other purpose of your Government than that of imposing

1. Resolved, That this General Assembly looks upon any tempt to reinforce the troops now in possession at Fort sumter, as an act of open and undisguised hostility on the ment, unless indeed it be that which reposes on ge part of the Government of the United States.

with pride and pleasure of the successful resistance this day as I suspect, at some time or other, experienced the ultra republican doctrines which here by the troops of this State, acting under the orders of the overnor, to an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter. 3. Resolved further, That this General Assembly entirely

approves and endorses the communication of the Governor is day made to Maj. Anderson. Resolved further, That this General Assembly pledges itself to an earnest, vigorous and unhesitating support of the Jovernor in every measure adopted by him in defence of

he honor and safety of the State. The resolutions being put, there was a universal aye. Mr. Buist moved that the word UNANIMOUSLY be inserted; which called forth another spontaneous aye. Shortly after, Message No. 6 from his Excellency, the

Povernor, was received and read, as follows: EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 9, 1861. the Senate and House of Representatives: I have just this moment received, under a white flag, from Major Anderson, Commandant at Fort Sumter, another note, copy of which accompanies this.

immediately granted the permission desired, and directed every facility and courtesy extended to the bearer of his despatches (Lieut. Talbot) for his Government, going and F. W. PICKENS. The following is the second communication of Major An-

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SUMTER, January 9th, 1861.

To His Excellency F. W. Pickens Governor of the State of South Carolina: SIR :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of our communication of to-day, and to say that under the cirumstances I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter my Government, and that I intend deferring the course dicated in my note of this morning until the arrival from ashington of the instructions I may receive. I have the onor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way of, and that you will do me the favor of iving every facility to the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. Talbot, U. S. Army, who has been directed to

ROBERT ANDERSON. Major U. S. A., Commanding. On motion of Mr. Farrow, the Messages of the Governor, nd communications of Major Anderson, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be print-

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1861. MR. FULTON-Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you an extract rom a speech delivered by Hon. WM. PINCKNEY, in the enate of the United States, February 15th, 1820, on the Bill from the House of Representatives, for the admission of This speech, though delivered over 'orty years ago, will

not be devoid of interest now, and should be read by every Respectfully.

EXTRACT. But let us proceed to take a rapid glance at the reasons which have been assigned for this notion that involuntary servitude and a republican form of government are perfect antipathies. The gentleman from New Hampshire* has defined a republican government to be that in which all the men participate in its power and privileges; from whence it ollows that where there are slaves, it can have no existence. A definition is no proof, however, and even if it be dignified (as I think it was) with the name of a maxim, the matter is not much mended. It is lord Bacon who says "that nothing is so easily made as a maxim;" and certainly a finition is manufactured with equal facility. A political maxim, or definition, or whatever else it may be, sets fact at defiance. If you go back to antiquity, you will obtain no countenance for this hypothesis; and if you look at home, you will gain still less. I have read that Sparta, and Rome, and Athens, and many others of the ancient family, were republics. They were so in form, undoubtedly-the last approaching nearer to a perfect democracy than any other government which has yet been known in the world. Judging of them also by their fruits, they were of the highest order of republics Sparta could scarcely be any other than a remarching to battle, RETURN VICTORIOUS, OR RETURN NO It was the unconquerable spirit of liberty, nurtured by republican habits and institutions, that illustrated the ass of Thermopylæ. Yet slavery was not only tolerated a Sparta, but was established by one of the fundamental laws of Lycurgus, having for its object the encouragement f that very spirit. Attica was full of slaves; yet the love of liberty was its characteristic. What else was it that oiled the whole power of Persia at Marathon and Salamis What other soil than that which the genial sun of republican freedom illuminated and warmed, could have produced nch men as Leonidas and Miltiades. Themistocles and Epaminondas? Of Rome it would be superfluous to speak it large. It is sufficient to name the mighty mistress of the world, before Sylla gave the first stab to her liberties, and he great dictator accomplished their final ruin, to be reminded of the practicability of union between civil slavery and an ardent love of liberty cherished by republican estab-

in which "Liberty has a temple in every house, an altar in

It is denied that those States possess a republ

an form of government? If it is, why does cur power of correction sleep? Why is the constitutional guaranty suffered to be inactive? Why am I permitted to fatigue you, as the representative of a slave-holding State, with the disassion of the nagæ canoræ (for so I think them) that have seen forced into this debate contrary to all the remonstranpation in the old United States-or to an exclusion of Delahe west from the Union? My honorable friend from Vir ginia has no business here, if this disorganizing creed be any thing but the production of a heated brain. The State which I belong must "perform a lustration"—must arge and purify herself from the feculence of civil slavery, and emulate the States of the north in their zeal for throwng down the gloomy idol which we are said to worship, beore her senators can have any title to appear in this high it as an act of war, and that I shall not, after a reasonable ssembly. It will be in vain to urge that the old United men express it.) that they have no disposition to apply the aly, to such a rule; and expressions which justify the exmption of the old States by inference, will justify the like exemption of Missouri, unless they point exclusively to them, as I have shown they do not. The guarded manner too, in which some of the gentlemen have occasionally expressed themselves on this subject, is something alarming. United States. I'erhaps not; but who shall answer for their successors? Who shall furnish a pledge that the principle once ingrafted into the constitution, will not grow, and spread, and fructify, and overshadow the whole land? It is the natural office of such a principle to wrestle with slavery, wheresoever it finds it. New States, colonized by the apostles of this principle, will enable it to set on foot a fanatical crusade against all who still continue to tolerate it, although no practicable means are pointed out by which they can get rid of it consistently with their own safety. At any rate, a present forbearing disposition, in a few or in many, is not a security upon which much reliance can be placed upon a subject as to which so many selfish interests and ardent feelings are connected with the cold calculations of policy .-Admitting, however, that the old United States are in no danger from this principle, why is it so? There can be no other answer (which these zealous enemies of slavery can use) than that the constitution recognizes slavery as existtion, then, admits that slavery and a republican form of government are not incongruous. It associates and binds them up together, and repudiates this wild imagination which the gentlemen have pressed upon us with such an air of triumph. But the constitution does more, as I have heretofore proved. It concedes that slavery may exist in a new State, as well as in an old one-since the language in which it recognizes slavery comprehends new States as well as actual. I trust then that I shall be forgiven if I suggest, that no eccentricity in argument can be more trying to human patience, than a formal assertion that a constitution, to which slave-holding States were the most numerous parties, in which slaves are treated as property as well as persons, and provision is made for the security of that property, and even for an augmentation of it, by a temporary importation from Africa, a clause commanding congress to guaranty a republican form of government to those very States, as well as to others, authorizes you to determine that slavery and a republican form of government cannot co-exist. But if a republican form of government is that in which all the men have a share in the public power, the slaveholding States will not alone retire from the Union. The Constitutions of some of the other States do not sanction universal suffrage, or universal eligibility. They require

citizenship, and age, and a certain amount of property, to give a title to vote or to be voted for; and they who have not those qualifications are just as much disfranchised, with regard to the government and its power, as if they were slaves. They have civil rights, indeed (and so have slaves in a less degree); but they have no share in the govern rent. time in the possesion of the troops of the United States, it is Their province is to obey the laws, not to assist in making conclusions flow from false notions; that the true theory of longer than forty-eight or sixty hours to this one, where my power of resistance is increased to a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these or

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these or The attempt to reinforce the troops now in Fort Sumter, or to re-take and resume possession of the forts within the waters of this State, which you abandoned after spiking the guns placed there, and doing otherwise. Minors, resident aliens, who are in a course of no. waters of this State, which you abandoned after spiking the guns placed there, and doing otherwise much damage, cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the state by the armed forces of your Government. To repel such an attempt is too plainly a duty to allow it to be discussed, and while defending its waters the authorities of the State have been careful to conduct the affairs of the State so that no lican government must help to wield its nower and ples. Minors, resident aliens, who are in a course of naturalization—the other sex, whether maids, or wives, or zing a shell, it could not have been better devised

gentleman's gallantry, but to his abstraction ries, and his notions of the infinite perfectil institutions, borrowed from Godwin and the t osophers of France. For my own part, sir, if I me leave to cay so much in the presence of this mixed and modesty, and virtue, and feminine grace, and de art of the Government of the United States.

2. Resolved further, That this General Assembly learns and how powerful a government that is, we have all a government that is a government th the ultra republican doctrines which have now been by ed should ever gain ground among us, I should not prised if some romantic reformer, treading in the for of Mrs. Wolstonecraft, should propose to repeal our ican law salique, and claim for our wives and dang full participation in political power, and to add to

domestic power, which in some families, as I have hear as absolute and unrepublican as any power can be. I have thus far allowed the honorable gentlemen to mand to guaranty to the States a republican form of gor ment, gives power to coerce those States in the adin of the details of their constitutions upon theoretical of the details of the lations. But surely it is passing strange that any ma thinks at all, can view this salutary command i of a power so monstrous; or look at it in any off of a power so monst our day other than as a protecting mandate to congress to interpose the force and authority of the Union against that viol and usurpation, by which a member of it might otherw be oppressed by profligate and powerful individuals, or bitious and unprincipled factions.

In a word, the resort to this portion of the constitution an argument in favor of the proposed restiction, is one an argument in lavor of the proposed to the one is one those extravagances (I hope I shall not offend by this extravagances of the open admiration by this extravagances of the proposed to the proposed to the open admiration by this extravagances. pression) which may excite our admiration, but cannot for a very rigorous refutation. I have dealt with it acc dingly, and have now done with it.

To the Editors of the Journal, Wilmington With your permission, I will give you the essentia tions of the pay table, as established for the Army of the United States, as it stood January 1st, 1859. The bill is creasing the pay of the Army passed Congress since date, by which the several allowances were increased

Lieutenant General, total value pay and allowances, \$770 Major General, Brigadier General, Adjutant General, Colonel, " Asst. Adgt. Gen., Lt. Col., " Major, Captain, " The Quartermasters General, Commissaries General, Su

reon General, Paymaster General, all having rank assign ted to those mentioned, are entitled to the same pay as The pay of Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major and Capiain of Cavalry, Engineers and Light Artillery is the same as a is for the officers of same rank as stated above for Aditha General's Department.

Lieut, Colonel of Major of Captain of 1st Lieutenant of

Lieutenants of Cavalry and Artillery and Staff recei about \$20 per month more than like grade in the foot re-Regiment Quartermaster, in addition to pay of Lieut., 21

1st Sergeant of Company, one ration, clothing and ... The corresponding grades in the Cavalry and Light Ani ery are for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Private

one dollar per month higher than the above. By the increased pay Bill each Private receives eight? ars per month on his first enlistment, and two dollars to nonth additional pay for the second and third enlistments The above will give a general view of the Army pay h dding 20 per cent to the monthly allowance of each. Ale add \$10 per month to each Captain or Lieutenant in co mand of a Company, for the responsibility of the arms and

All Aids-de-Camp, except the Lieut. General's, are lies enants taken from the line, and they receive for MajorGeb eral extra \$32 per month—for Brigedier General extra t The camp equipage and means of transportation, qu

ters, fuel, &c., are supplied by the Quartermaster's Depart ment; and on its efficiency depends, in a great measure, the uccess of the campaign It has been said of Wellington, that he was himself the est Quartermaster and Commissary in the army, and while was materially the cause of his great success in the las campaign in the Peninsular war.

This is saying no more than we say every day of the pratical business man who has risen from the ranks. He ish miliar with the duties of every grade and position, and on therefore judge of the efficiency of his assistants.

Yours, truly, In pursuance to notice given through the papers of fi lace, calling on all those Mechanics and working men who

ad, and all others who desire to join a Volunteer kills Company, a large and respectable portion of our citizens composed of that class, met at the Court House last night. On motion, Robt. S. Radcliffe was called to the Char and H. B. Willis was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman, upon taking his seat, explained in a fer well-timed and appropriate remarks, the object of the mesand to defend the rights of North Carolina. The Secretary was, on motion, requested to read the less

ng of the roll; also, the names then enlisted, which was done—whereupon all who desired were invited to en On motion, the roll was again read, and it was ascertains hat sixty rames were enrolled. The Company was the

r'ear Riflemen. The election of officers was then proceed o, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected W. S. Anderson, Captain. Milton Hankins, 1st Lieutenant. H. B. Willis, 2nd Lieutenant. Robt. S. Radcliffe, 3d Lieutenant. Jesse W. Dicksey, Ensign.

nanimously declared organized, under the name of Case

On motion, a permanent Chairman, Secretary and Tree irer, were put in nomination, when the following gentle men were duly elected : Chairman-R. S. RADCLIFFE. Secretary-H. B. WILLIS. Treasurer-JOHN W. RUNCIMAN.

On motion, the Commissioned Officers of this Company Laws for the government of this Company. On motion, it was resolved that the Officers of this U pany be appointed a Committee to select some suitable place for a Drill Room, and that the time and place of the next meeting be made known through the papers, and other

On motion, the Chairman was requested to app Committee of five, whose duty it shall be to lay before !! same, whereupon the following gentlemen were app Dr. Will. Geo. Thomas, Wm. S. Anderson, Esq., W. Rowel, L. R. Lvon, and John W. Runciman. It appearing that others, who were not mechanics, desirous of joining the Company, on motion, it was une nously resolved that all persons wishing to join this pany should do so in the usual way, by being balloted During the meeting several of the company were call ut. who made short, but patriotic speeches, in which lift reely expressed their love and devotion to North Car and their determination to maintain her honor, and

her rights, in any emergency. On motion, the town papers were requested to publish roceedings of this meeting. On motion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call R. S. RADCLIFFE, Chairman

H. R. WILLIS, Sec'y.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I had yesterday the pleasure nessing one of the most patriotic assemblages at old Washington that has been held on the banks of the East River since the days of '76. The citizens of the dist assembled to respond to a notice to form a Rifle Battal South Washington, and nobly did they answer the call. an early hour a large portion of the citizens assembled after a short address by your humble servant, a call made to form a line, when nearly every man on the gre old and young, stepped out and enrolled themselves grey headed men were eager to set the example, and selecting men of suitable age, they found fifty-one you men who were ready to follow the Lone Star of North (a olina whenever duty called them to her defence. Thank God, there is yet patriotism enough in the bread of the descendants of the Old Cape Fear Heroes to transfer

to their descendants an untarnished name.

The Savannah News gives the following interesting put iculars with regard to Fort Pulaski: As against assault from the water, it is defended ample number of thirty-two punders, much better and in a much higher state of efficiency than any one supposed. Not simply the casemates, but the quarten present occupied by the officers and privates, are but proof—the arched ceilings, thirteen feet in thickness, covered with a stiff bank sod. The open area within the proof is not payed; the covered with a vielding second control of the proof of the payed; the covered with a vielding second covered covered covered covered covered with a vielding second covered c

Fort Pulaskl.

The ditch around the fort is being rapidly cleaned out der the orders of Col. Lawton—rice field negroes have been placed at this work.